CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] **Charlotte, (N. C.) September 9, 1836.** [NO. 310.

T. J. HOUSTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Friday,	5 48	6 15	
10 Saturday,	5 46	6 14	*For September, 1836.*
11 Sunday,	5 47	6 13	D. H. M.
12 Monday,	5 48	6 12	Last 2 6 24 aft'n.
13 Tuesday,	5 49	6 11	New 10 7 21 even.
14 Wednesday	5 50	6 10	First 17 10 36 even.
15 Thursday,	5 51	6 9	Full 24 5 51 morn.

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale three valuable tracts of land on Mallard Creek, 9 miles north of Charlotte, one tract of 250 acres first quality upland and 50 acres of rich lowground and meadow,—Two tracts of 2d quality with good Dwelling House and Grist Mill, with all other necessary out buildings. Terms accommodating to the purchaser.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1836. 1 1-f

VALUABLE LANDS, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will expose to Public Sale, at his residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., (if not disposed of privately) all his Lands in Providence Settlement, consisting of the following tracts, viz:

One tract of **100** acres, and two other small tracts adjoining, lying on the main road leading from Charlotte to Camden, 13 miles from the former place. An excellent stand for public business—situation healthy and improvements in tolerable repair.

—ALSO—

A tract on Four Mile Creek, 2 miles distant, containing **375** acres of first rate land, good improvements, and some barren lands not designated.

—ALSO—

All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c. &c.

Terms of sale made known on that day by the subscriber.

ROBT. B. HOUSTON.

Sept. 1, 1836. 4t

N. B. All persons having demands or settlements, for or against me, of a Cash or personal nature, are requested to come forward previous to the day of sale, and have them adjusted. R. B. H.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, August 30th, 1836.

THE Captains commanding companies, attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in the town of Concord, on the 23d of September next, equipt according to law, for Review and Inspection, each private having 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of

JOHN BLACK, Col. Comdt.

3w WM. W. LONG, Adjt.

Attention! CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS Commanding Troops of Cavalry, belonging to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia—You are hereby required to appear in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 29th instant, with all Officers and Troops under your command, armed and equipt as the law requires, for Review and Exercise. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. Staff officers of said Regiment are required to appear equipt, &c.

By order of
WILLIAM M. GRIER, *Col. Cavalry.*
SILAS ALEXANDER, *Adj't.*

Gen. Allen is requested to attend and review.

W. M. GRIER, Col. Comdt.

ATTENTION! RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at M'Cord's old field, on Friday the 16th of September, for the purpose of drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
JOHN HALL, *Capt.*
Sept. 1, 1836.

—ALSO—

You are commanded to appear at Concord, on the 23d of September, armed and equipt according to law, for the purpose of Review, to appear at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order, J. HALL, *Capt.*

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

From the National Gazette.

Were General Harrison not before the Public as a candidate for exalted office—were he in obscurity, absent, veiled, or dead—were he even an adversary or an enemy, we should hold it an imperious duty, the obvious dictate of justice and patriotism, to repel the efforts of the Administration prints to tarnish his reputation, and conceal or deny the extent and value of his services. The fame of those who have served the State is the property of the State, to be cherished and preserved in reward of merit, and as an incentive to exertion. We appeal, therefore, to no special or extraordinary sympathies, but to a simple sense of honest desert, to a plain American appreciation of soldierly capacity and meritorious civic duty, faithfully executed, in soliciting the attention of our readers to those extracts from Mr. Burnet's speech at Cincinnati, which will be found below. We do not, at this time, allude to the past history of General Harrison simply in support of his present pretensions. The sketches we have chosen are cited in aid of a more comprehensive motive than the mere advancement of any man, however worthy. Individual interests are sometimes incorporated (those of General Harrison we conceive, at the present crisis, to be identified) with the national prosperity. Thus far they are of prominent importance, and on this ground we advocate them. But the grave consideration, in a larger view of the subject—a consideration which must outlast all temporary struggles about men, in its influence on our character and destiny, arises from that licentious rudeness of party slander, so detestable and demoralizing, which scruples not to overlook or trample down the highest deservings, though recorded in brass or marble. It is this which will make whole folios of refutation and defence necessary, while American chronology knows no proscriptive limit in favor of worth and virtue, and a mud fortress commands every citadel of honorable renown. Eminence and distinction among us may well complain of calumniators, like the maiden in Philaster:

"They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths. They draw a nourishment
Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces;
And, when they see a virtue fortified
Strongly above the battery of their tongues,
Oh, how they cast to sink it; and, defeated,
(Soul-sick with poison) strike the monuments
Where noble names lie sleeping, till they sweat,
And the cold marble melt."

The production and presentation of *truth*, in aid of individual reputation, becomes, in the contemplation of this wide spread system of slander, an important and importunate duty—a duty alike enforced by the claims of private worth, the interests of morals, and the peril of national honor.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF GEN. HARRISON.

Extracts from Mr. Burnet's Speech at Cincinnati.

The following brief narrative of the public services of General Harrison was accidentally elicited from the author. A meeting of the citizens, favorable to the election of General Harrison as President, was held, on the evening of March 26, at the court-house in Cincinnati. Mr. Jacob Burnet was present. A large portion of the citizens in attendance had no personal knowledge of the incidents connected with the early settlement, in which General Harrison bore a part. Mr. Burnet was known to be conversant with them, from personal intercourse with the actors in all of them, and actual participation in many. A wish was felt to have a statement from one so competent to make it, and so familiar with the facts. Upon the call of the meeting, Mr. Burnet addressed them, and, at their request, furnished this sketch for publication. It requires no editorial preface to insure it an attentive perusal.—*Editor Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mr. President: As one of the objects of this meeting is to support and advance the claims of our friend and fellow-citizen, General Harrison, to the Presidential Chair, we may devote, advantageously, a part of the evening to the recollection of those traits in his character, and those acts of his life, public and private, which we have seen and approved, and which have induced us to prefer him to any other candidate who has been named for that high and important station. I am aware, sir, that no man can recite the prominent acts of his life, and enumerate his virtues, in an hour or a day. A volume would not contain them all. Yet it may be useful, at this crisis, to take a rapid glance of some of them. But first let me repeat an observation that was made by the honorable B. Hardin, of Kentucky, a few years ago, on the floor of Congress, when discussing the bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore Decatur and others. The bill proposed to give a large sum to the widow, and a small one to his two nieces. Mr. Hardin was opposed to the bill, but contended for a different distribution, if it should pass. He would give the large sum to the nieces, who were of the Decatur blood, and the smaller to the widow. Sir, said he, in Kentucky we look to the breed—we lay great stress on it; I like the Decatur breed—it is a good one. Now, sir, I am disposed to adopt the rule of Mr. Hardin, and say, I admire the Harrison breed, and am disposed to patronize it. But, sir, what is it? The inquiry may be answered in a few words: General Harrison is the youngest son of the late Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, formerly Governor of that State—one of the most devoted patriots of the Revolution, from its commencement to its close. A Whig in 1775, he opened his breast to the storm, and defended the liberty of his country till the struggle terminated in victory. I need only add, that he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Such is the parentage of Harrison, and, in the language of Mr. Hardin, you will respond, the breed is good—it is worthy of patronage. But General Harrison does not look to the talents or achievements of his ancestors as a foundation on which to build his own fame. He desires to stand or fall on his own merits—he invites a strict scrutiny into his own life, the greater portion of which has been devoted to public duties, and open to the inspection of the world. If it shall be found that he has been deficient, either in talent, integrity, or zeal, for the public good, he is ready to abide the consequences; but if, on the contrary, in the multiplied offices he has held, he has discharged his duty to his country with great fidelity and great success, then he has a right to expect at the hands of his fellow-citizens such an award as justice may require. His supporters, one and all, are prepared to appeal to his life, public and private—to exhibit it to the American People—to invite their strictest scrutiny: and they do it with a conviction, amounting to certainty, that he will not only pass the ordeal unscathed, but will secure the approbation and the plaudits of the nation.

In the year 1791, the public life of Harrison commenced. He had then finished his collegiate course, and engaged in the study of a profession—the profession of medicine. In that year the veteran St. Clair was defeated, his army routed, and almost annihilated; and, as a consequence, the infant settlements in the Northwestern Territory were left to the mercy of the savages. At that gloomy period the attention of Harrison was turned to the West. He saw the danger of the pioneers; his sympathy was excited in their behalf, and he resolved without delay to join them, and share their fate. Through his friends, R. Morris and Thos. Willing, he applied to the President for a commission in the Army, as the most efficient mode of contributing to their safety. Washington, then at the head of the Government, informed his friends that the Army was full, and that he had nothing to offer worthy the acceptance of Harrison. A subaltern's commission was all that he could give. They reported the result, and advised their young friend to abandon the project, and continue his studies. He rejected their advice, and told them he was willing to accept of any thing the President could give, as his resolution was unalterably made to go to the West.—From that moment he threw aside his books, quit his studies, and, with the commission of an ensign in his pocket, hastened to Cincinnati. In the succeeding winter, the Siberian winter of 1791–2, he marched from this place on foot, with his knapsack on his back, at the head of a small detachment, through an uninhabited wilderness, infested with hordes of savages, to one of the frontier posts. This was the commencement of his military career. Shortly after this, Gen. Wayne arrived and took command of the Army. His penetrating eye soon discovered the talents and merits of Harrison, and he appointed him one of his aids. In the school of that veteran commander, and with his example constantly before him, during the period of four years of constant active service, he acquired the rudiments of military tactics, and learned the most perfect system of conducting a campaign in an Indian country that has ever been practised. On that system Wayne entered the Indian country, and passed through it at his leisure, with entire safety to his army, as his pupil, practising on his plans, has often done since. We all remember the victory obtained by Gen. Wayne, in 1794, over the Indians at the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, which led to the treaty of Greenville in the succeeding year. In that engagement Harrison was in "the foremost front of the hottest battle;" his person was exposed from the commencement to the close of the action. Wherever duty called, he hastened, regardless of danger, and his efforts and example contributed as much to secure the fortune of the day as any other officer subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. These facts I learned from the lips of Gen. Wilkinson, Col. Shamburg, and others, who were on the ground, and took part in the engagement. The results of that victory were important. By it the Indians were disheartened, and sued for peace. Safety was given to the frontier settlements, and the British posts at the foot of the Rapids, at Detroit, and at Mackinac were surrendered to the United States.

The object of the war being thus accomplished, and the army having no more fighting to do, Harrison, unaccustomed to a life of indolence, and unwilling to contract that habit, resolved not to remain in camp when he had no active duty to perform, and resigned his commission.

About that time he purchased a farm on Mill-creek, near this city, and became an operative farmer. He exchanged the sword and epaulette of the soldier for the plough and the plain garb of the farmer, and commenced cultivating the soil for the maintenance of his family.

In the Spring of 1798, Col. Sargeant was appointed Governor of Mississippi, and resigned the office of Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. Harrison was appointed to the vacancy, and (St. Clair being absent from the Territory) discharged the delicate and responsible duties of Governor of the Northwestern Territory to the approbation of the people. In the succeeding year, it was ascertained that the territory (which then extended from the Pennsylvania line to the river Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Lakes) contained five thousand free males of full age; which, by the ordinance of 1787, authorized us to enter on the second grade of territorial government: under that grade we were entitled to a Legislature, consisting of a Council and House of Assembly, and also to have a Delegate in Congress, to be appointed by a joint ballot of the two branches of the Assembly.

It so happened that I was a member of the Legislative Council, and, of course, entitled to a vote in the choice of the Delegate. Harrison was a candidate; and here let me say, he was my intimate friend. Some years before, when I arrived at Cincinnati, I found myself in the society of strangers; not a face presented itself that I had ever before seen. I brought letters to Captain Harrison, the Commandant of Fort Washington; he received me with open arms and a warm heart, and I became almost an inmate of the family. On this statement, you are prepared to hear me say I voted for him. Sir, I did not; I voted against him, and it was the most distressing vote to my feelings that I ever gave. But he soon became acquainted with my motive, appreciated it correctly, and our former friendship was restored.—And now let me exonerate myself from the charge of ingratitude on that occasion, which, without an explanation, would naturally fall upon me. It is generally known that Judge Symmes had contracted with the United States for the purchase of a million of acres of land; that he had obtained a patent for about three hundred thousand acres; that he had (no doubt under a full conviction that his contract would be completed) sold a large quantity of land, beyond the limits of his patent, to actual settlers, who paid the purchase money, and were then improving the land they had bought. Prior to the year 1799, Congress had refused to execute the contract with Symmes, by which that numerous and industrious class of men were liable to be dispossessed. They had just obtained some indulgence from Congress as pre-emptioners, and were anxious to have it continued and extended. The vendor had, and still did oppose their views, from a belief that it might prevent him from obtaining a fulfilment of his contract, and it was supposed that his son-in-law had taken the same view of the subject, and, under a belief that the contract would be confirmed, and the purchasers thereby confirmed in their titles, would also oppose them. Under that impression, the purchasers were alarmed, and besought the Legislature to elect a person on whom they could rely with confidence. Thus you see the situation in which I was placed: on the one hand, were those unfortunate persons, numerous and meritorious, presenting their grievances; on the other, my bosom friend, asserting my vote. With me it was a struggle between duty and friendship: I could not hesitate; I voted against my friend. He was, however, elected; and what was the result? Under a sense of duty, he became the friend and advocate of those very persons who had feared and opposed him; and gave proof to the world that his integrity could not be moved by considerations of personal interest. His integrity had never before been probed to the bottom. But, sir, this is not all: he had seen the injustice of the monopoly introduced into the land system of the United States, by which the poorer class of citizens were effectually excluded from its benefits. The public lands were sold in tracts so large, that none but the wealthy could purchase. The poor man was compelled to buy second handed, and, consequently, at an advanced price: he was at the mercy of the speculators.

Harrison had witnessed the oppressive operation of that principle, and resolved to correct the evil. He brought the subject before Congress, exposed the injustice and iniquity of the plan, and obtained the passage of a law directing the lands to be subdivided and sold in small tracts. This alteration in the system placed the poor man on a footing with the man of wealth, and put in the power of the entire West to become freeholders and independent farmers. If that had been the last act of his life—if he had then been *gathered to his fathers*—his fame would have survived—his name would have been loved and cherished—and the country, at least the Western country, would have erected a statue to his memory; but he survives, and hundreds of thousands who are now enjoying the fruits of that beneficent measure, planned and carried through by him, know not by whose agency they obtained it. The records of Congress show, and many witnesses still can testify, that it was Harrison. He secured the boon; and in justice to him, the public should be advised of the fact—every man in the nation ought to know it.

* * * * * *

Let us now follow him to Indiana, and take a concise view of his conduct whilst at the head of the Government of that Territory. Time will not admit of much detail. It must suffice to say, that he was Governor of the Territory about twelve years, and during the whole of that time superintendent of Indian affairs. The duties of those offices were discharged with intelligence and integrity, and secured the unqualified approbation both of Jefferson and Madison, under whose administrations he served. During that time he made more Indian treaties and obtained for the United States, larger districts of land, and on better terms, than any other agent in the employ of Government. Plain and republican in his manners and intercourse, and vigilant and intelligent in the discharge of his duty, he secured the confidence and affection of the great mass of the people.

From the necessity of the case, great discretionary powers have always been vested in territorial governors; such as the people of no State, have trusted to their Chief Executive Magistrate—powers easily abused and perverted to purposes of oppression—powers tempting to an ambitious mind, and grateful to a tyrannical one. Hence the frequent and bitter quarrels between such officers and the people whom they govern. It may be affirmed with safety that Governor Harrison was the first of that description of officers who applied his discretionary powers exclusively to the public good, rendering them blessings instead of curses—he was the first territorial Governor who retired from office with the praises of those whom he had governed resting upon his head. For the truth of this statement, we may appeal to living witnesses, in every part of Indiana. Since that period the powers of such officers have been greatly diminished, by acts of Congress. In this way he passed through twelve years of arduous duty in the service of Government, and of the people of Indiana. As superintendent of Indian affairs, very large sums of money passed through his hands every year, and such was the nature of that office, of the manner in which the money was necessarily disbursed, and of the impossibility, in many cases, of obtaining vouchers, that the Government was compelled to rely on the integrity of their agents for the correctness of their accounts. Such being the nature of that agency, Governor Harrison might have saved an ample fortune without the possibility of detection. But such was not the fact. When he retired from the office, he settled and balanced his accounts, and not a dollar of public money remained in his hands. He was as poor then as when he accepted the agency.

Towards the close of his term of service in Indiana, the difficulty with Tecumseh, and the Indians under his influence, took place. That highly gifted chief had formed a plan to unite the Indians from Florida to the lakes, against the United States, for the purpose of causing a recession of a part of the lands granted by the treaty, and of restricting the settlements of the whites within certain limits; and with that view he visited the tribes in person, and was on the eve of succeeding in his project, so far, at least, as related to the Union he sought. But Harrison was not asleep; such a movement could not escape his vigilant eye. He penetrated the scheme of the wary chief, and communicated it to the Government in time to defeat it. As soon as the information was received by the President, he directed Harrison to raise a force of about eight hundred men, to consist of the 4th regiment and militia volunteers; and to march to the Prophet's town, on the river Tippecanoe, for the purpose of securing peace. That order was executed so promptly, and the troops marched with such despatch, that our little army reached their destination before the return of Tecumseh. It was the special order of the President that General Harrison should carry the olive branch—invite the Indians to a treaty, assure them of the friendly disposition of their great father, and on no account to provoke or molest them, unless he should be actually attacked. That order was obeyed. The little army reached the village in the afternoon. The Indians were invited to meet the Governor in council, and were assured that no hostility was meditated towards them. They promised to meet him the next day; but he was confident, from their manner and conduct, that they intended to meet him in combat, and not in the council house, and made his arrangements accordingly. He ordered the encampment to be so made as to form the line of battle; he directed the plan and overlooked its execution; he assured each corps to occupy the ground on which it was to fight, in case of an attack, and the men were ordered to sleep in their clothes and on their arms. The result proved his sagacity. As he had predicted, the Indians attacked his line an hour or two before day-light, and one of the most desperate battles ensued that the records of Indian wars have contain. The enemy kept their ground two hours, and, what is unusual with them, made repeated charges on our troops. During the whole of the battle Governor Harrison was on horseback in the midst of the conflict, directing every movement in person. At length the Indians gave way, and fled. Our troops took possession of the town, burnt it, destroyed the cornfields, and then leisurely returned to Vincennes. By that movement the deep-laid plan of Tecumseh was frustrated, the Indians disheartened, and the entire frontier of Indiana obtained security.

Notwithstanding the important results of that victory were manifest, there were those who attempted to rob the victor of his well-earned laurels. Among other things it was alleged that his force was greatly superior in numbers to the Indians. This falsehood was easily put down. As soon as the report began to circulate, I wrote to my friend, Captain Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, requesting information on the subject. He answered me promptly that a number of his own tribe (Miamis) had returned from the battle, some of them wounded; that he had conversed with them; and that, from their reports, the number engaged against Harrison was at least twelve hundred. Sir, I will venture to affirm, twelve hundred Northern Indians were never before defeated and routed by eight hundred white men. Harmar and St. Clair outnumbered their opponents, yet both were defeated, and the victory of Wayne was obtained over an Indian force much inferior to his own. It will be recollected that the battle of Tippecanoe was fought and won shortly before the commencement of the late war with Great Britain. Harrison had scarcely rested from the fatigues of his recent campaign, when the war commenced. He had just obtained security for the frontier of Indiana, when his attention was attracted to the exposed situation of ours. Hull had marched to Detroit, without establishing posts on his route, to secure supplies. The Indians were between him and our frontier settlements, which, of course, were exposed to depredations. Harrison saw our danger, and hastened to our relief. He resigned the government of Indiana, came to this place as a private citizen and a volunteer in our cause, ready to throw himself between us and the danger that threatened. This movement excited general attention, and all eyes were turned to him as the defender of Ohio. As yet, however, he was a private citizen, without military rank or command. Our sister State, Kentucky, knew him thoroughly, and, having entire confidence in his talents, prudence, and courage, elected him a Major General in their militia. About the same time, the President appointed him a Brigadier, and soon after a Major General, and gave him the command, in chief, of the Northwestern army. From the time he assumed the command, the frontier settlers felt themselves safe, and those who had left their cabins and retreated with their families to the more dense settlements for safety, left their block-houses, and returned to their farms. Such was the confidence inspired by the presence of Harrison.

It is impossible to estimate, correctly, the distressing, perplexing difficulties he had to encounter in collecting and transporting to the neighborhood of the lake the materials necessary to make a descent on Canada. Every article was to be carried over an extensive wilderness, then uninhabited, without roads or canals of any description. It frequently happened that wagons started from the settlements, loaded with provender, which was almost entirely consumed by the teams which drew it, before they reached their destination.—During the time these preparations were in progress, Hull having surrendered, Harrison had a numerous and vigilant enemy before him to watch and keep in check. Witness their attempt on Fort Wayne—their attack and defeat of Winchester, at Raisin—the assault on Fort Stephenson, and the memorable siege of Fort Meigs. The defence of the latter was one of the most brilliant achievements that occurred during the war. Harrison commanded the garrison and conducted the defence in person. The work was temporary—thrown together in haste, the principal security of which was pickets of wood. The garrison consisted of a few hundred militia, and the fort was invested by an army of British and Indians, the former commanded by Proctor, the latter by Tecumseh, amounting to three thousand. They were furnished with every engine of war necessary to their enterprise. Yet with that fearful odds against him, Harrison maintained his ground, repaired the breaches made in the works, as fast as they were made, and was able successfully to resist their efforts for twelve days, when the enemy in despair, raised the siege and retired. It was afterwards ascertained that Proctor had made a solemn contract with Tecumseh, to deliver Gen. Harrison to the Indians, and to be put to the torture. That stipulation was demanded by the savage as the only condition on which he would join the expedition.

After the siege was raised, Harrison again directed his energies to the work of preparation for a descent on Canada. The moment that object was accomplished, he struck his long-meditated blow. In a few weeks he captured Fort Malden, retook Detroit, with the territory surrendered by Hull; pursued the British and Indians; overtook them at the river Thames; forced them to a battle, in which he routed and dispersed the Indians, and captured the entire British army, with their artillery and baggage.

That decisive victory closed the war in the West. The victor then went down the lake in pursuit of another opportunity of fighting for the glory and safety of his country; but, finding none, he returned to his family; and the Government having no further need for his services, he resigned his commission, and, Cincinnatus like, he returned to the plough, and became again the unassuming farmer of North Bend.

If time permitted, it would be a pleasant task to trace his subsequent career in political life; to view him in the Legislature of Ohio; in Congress on the floor of the House of Representatives, and subsequently in the Senate Chamber, where he maintained the same principles and the same fidelity to the interests of his constituents, that has marked his whole life. To the complaint of the war-worn soldier his ear was ever open; that meritorious class of sufferers never sought his aid, or called for the exertion of his talents in vain. In short, his time and the energies of his mind were devoted to the business he was sent to perform.

We might follow him on his mission to Bogota, and see the firm, yet conciliating manner in which he maintained the rights and sustained the dignity of his Government. In that land of superstition, where priestcraft and military rule were predominant, and all the powers of government concentrated in one man, our envoy did not cease to be a republican. The principles he had learnt in Ladiana, and practised in mankind, became more valuable in his next station, by witnessing the effects of arbitrary power on the unfortunate people around him. Bold and daring in the performance of what he considered a duty, and feeling compassion for the oppressed inhabitants of the country, as he heard them groan under the yoke of military despotism, he resolved to make an effort in their behalf, by a direct appeal to the honor, interest, and patriotism of the Dictator, Bolivar. The letter which he wrote on that occasion is replete, and does honor to his head and heart. It is replete with sound republican principles, and contains an able argument in favor of civil liberty, intended to show the usurper that his course was as destructive of his own happiness and fame, as it was of the happiness of the people. We all know the rude insulting manner of Gen. Harrison's recall from that mission, which again consigned him to private life. * * * *

But it is consoling to know that he is not indebted for his nomination to Executive favour, official caucuses, or his own intrigues, but to the free, spontaneous will of the People themselves, firmly and loudly proclaimed in their primary assemblies. Yes, the People of Pennsylvania, of their own free will and accord, were the first to place his honored name on the roll of candidates, and they have sustained, and they will sustain it. The People of the West, particularly, owe him a debt of gratitude, which they never will expunge till it is amply paid. They are now reaping the fruits of his forethought and his toil, and are impatiently waiting for the time when they may render him a suitable return; and, may I not add, the People of the East and the South are running from their chambers—opening their eyes to the truth—discovering the gulph, deep and wide, which lies before them, and directing their attention to Harrison, as the only pilot within their reach, on whose skill and fidelity they can rely, to navigate their ship across it. But, however they may be, let us keep our eye steadily fixed on *this Star of the West*, as it rises to the zenith, forgetting for the present the lustre of others, equally and even more brilliant. And when the day arrives on which the Constitution permits the People to speak with authority, we shall hear a voice not to be resisted, calling the statesman, patriot, and the farmer of the West to the highest office in the gift of a free and grateful People.

Albemarle Anecdote.—The wags made somewhat free with the Hero in his late progress to the Hermitage. A citizen of Albemarle tells the following anecdote: A Mississippian passing down the road, understood that President Jackson was expected in an hour or two on his way Westwardly. He stopped at Bowen's mill, and informing the miller that Gen. Jackson would pass in a carriage and four white horses in a little while, asked him to deliver the following message. "That he was glad to hear he was going to the Hermitage, and hoped he would stay there, for he had done mischief enough at Washington." In a few minutes the General came up, and the miller faithful to his trust, hailed him, "Mr. Jackson!" "Mr. Jackson!" The President, with his accustomed courtesy, called a halt, and pulled off his hat to the hailing party; and the miller coming up, asked him if he had met a gentleman, a mile or so down the road? President Jackson replied he had. Well, Mr. Jackson, he told me to tell you, that he was glad you were going to the Hermitage, and hoped you would stay there, for you had done mischief enough at Washington! The unconscious miller, a worthy as well as a Jackson man, was not aware of the impertinence of his message, until he witnessed the effect. The General roared and thundered out "tell the gentleman I will come and go as I please."

They relate another anecdote of the General, and locate the whereabouts we believe, in the county of Rockbridge. He drove up to a tavern where was a neighbor three sheets in the wind, who understanding the guest arrived to be the great General Jackson, made up to him and surveying him with drunken gravity, exclaimed, "is this you, General Jackson? By G—d I say is this you?" The horror struck host whisked him off before the General could make a reply. History does not say whether he was Whig or Tory, or whether the purport of his emphatic enquiry was to adore or denounce.—*Rich. Whig.*

"Mrs. Trollope was one of the greatest reformers of the day. The segar-smokers, the tobacco-chewers, the sit up against-the-wall with their feet under the rounds of the chair—men, the run and hurry and tumble-outers, need another lesson or two."

The above is from the New York Express; Mr. Brooks is right. The puff-tobacco-smoke-in-your-face-men, the spit-on-your-carpet-men, the lie-down-on-the-sofa-in-presence-of-ladies-men, the pick-their-teeth-at-the-table-men, the stand-on-the-side-walk-so-that-the-ladies-can-scarcely-get-along-men, and the gabble-in-the-theatre-and-out-women, and the sit-on-the-front-portion-of-the-public-hotels-with-their-feet-on-the-railing-men, all need to be gently rubbed with a brush made of pins, or tickled with a rusty nail.—*Philadelphia Com. Adv.*

A Heavy Business.—We learn says the New York Transcript, from good authority that the business transactions of the Messrs. Josephs, of Wall street, on Saturday last amounted to upwards of *two millions of dollars.*

The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette of the 7th, contains a notice for a county meeting of those opposed to the succession of Mr. Van Buren, signed by 1400 names, and the paper promises to publish "the remainder next week!"

Why may the Van Buren party be said to be like dead fish?

Because they are lying about the *Banks.*

From the Seminoles.

From the Charleston Courier 28th ult.

From Florida.—The schr. Samuel & Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday, from St. Augustine.

By this arrival, we received the St. Augustine *Herald*, of the 24th inst. and also an extra slip from the same office, of the 26th, which will be found below.

St. Augustine, Aug. 26.—From Micanopy.—An express arrived in town on Monday night last from Micanopy, bringing intelligence of a battle at Fort Drane, which took place there on the morning of the 20th. The following particulars have been politely furnished us by an officer of the army, and are the substance of the dispatches brought by the express.

Maj. Pierce of U. S. Artillery, arrived at Micanopy, with the train from Garey's Ferry, on the evening of the 20th inst. Fort Drane distant 10 miles, having been abandoned on the 6th, was understood to be occupied by the Indians. Capt. Childs of the 3d Artillery commanding at Micanopy, on the arrival of Maj. Pierce, had contemplated a movement on the enemy. This was at once sanctioned by Maj. Pierce, who marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult. to find the enemy. His force was composed of Capt. Child's company of the 3d Artillery—of a detachment of the 1st Artillery, and a field piece, manned by a detachment of Capt. Galt's company of the 4th Artillery—in all 110 men.

They arrived at Fort Drane at sunrise, and found the Indians in the occupation of the place. They were immediately and gallantly attacked—Major Pierce having completely surprised them, and given the first fire. The celebrated chief Powell was present in person, having been seen by those who knew him, and his voice recognized repeatedly. The enemy was soon routed and driven three-quarters of a mile into a hammock, leaving ten dead on the field. The action lasted one hour. There can be no doubt that the Indian loss must have been 30 or 40, as their numbers were estimated at from 3 to 400. Their women and children were with them.

The officers engaged in the affair were Capt. Childs, of the 3d Artillery, Lieut. Irwin of the 1st, Lieut. Pickell of the 4th, Lieut. Spaulding of the 3d Dragoons, Lieut. Betts of the 1st, and Lieut. Herbert of the 1st Artillery. The troops were all regulars.

Major Pierce returned the same day to Micanopy, bringing off his killed and wounded—his loss being 1 killed and 16 wounded—among the latter Lieut. Betts of the 1st Artillery, Acting Adjutant.

It is understood that Maj. Pierce contemplates another movement on the enemy in the course of a day or two.

An Indian squaw with two children, were taken on Sunday last, near *Brandy Branch*, about 18 miles N. W. of Jacksonville, by a Mr. Sparkman. She is a Creek, and it is reported that she came in company with 26 warriors; she gave out from Hagan, and they left her, with a promise to send a horse for her.

Capt. Dunnett's company of mounted volunteers have been stationed at Wendman's plantation, eleven miles from the city, on the Picolata road. A daily intercourse is kept up each way to Picolata and St. Augustine.

A detachment of Capt. Phillips' company have been stationed at Hanson's plantation.

Water Spouts.—Two of these wonderful phenomena were seen from on board the Schr. S. S. Mills, on her passage from Charleston to this place on Sunday last. They were represented as having presented an appearance awfully sublime; they approached within about a half a mile of the vessel.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD,
St. Augustine, August 26.

We learn that last night, about 9 o'clock the sentinel who was on post at Hanson's plantation, was fired upon by an Indian or negro from behind a fence, near to the house which is occupied by the detachment who are stationed there. The ball passed very near the sentinel, and through a door and lodged in the sill of the door opposite. Tracks were discovered this morning in the field about 50 yards from the house. It is supposed there were 5 or 6 Indians. A detachment of U. S. Troops went out to reinforce those stationed at that place. Hanson's is 5 miles west of this place.

This afternoon Ben Wiggins arrived in town from the neighborhood of New Switzerland, (Colonel Hallows's plantation) whither he had gone to collect some horses, with two others, states that this morning after crossing Sampson's Creek on his return, they discovered a party of Indians a short distance from them. They suppose there were fifteen or twenty in the gang. They put spurs to their horses and rode with all haste to town, bringing with them the horses they had collected. In coming through the 12 mile swamp, they say they discovered numerous signs of Indians. The 12 mile Swamp is a thick dense Swamp on the road leading from this to Jacksonville, and is the place where Capt. John Williams was attacked by a party of about 50 negroes and Indians on the 11th Sept. 1812. The father-in-law of Ben Wiggins, and we believe Ben himself figured conspicuously in this battle. The Swamp is admirably adapted to all the purposes of Indian warfare.

The Mandaria Company have been engaged in scouring the region of country several days, but the Indians always manage to elude our troops whenever they are in superior force.

From the West we have nothing of importance since the affair of the 20th. The post at Micanopy is to be abandoned, and a position taken up about 20 miles nearer Garey's Ferry.

From the same paper of the 29th ultimo.

From Florida Direct.—The schr. *George & Mary*, Capt. Willey, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

We are indebted to Capt. Willey for the following information, obtained by him from the Express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men under command of Maj. Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them; on arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses bobbled, and 300 head of cattle—the Indians were immediately attacked and repulsed, after a battle of one hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running in the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off—the Indians retreated to a hammock as usual; they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within 2 miles of Micanopy when they abandoned the pursuit.

The Express Rider states that Lieut. Herbert had again distinguished himself, and that Major P. was making preparations to attack them on the following day.

Ohio given up.—The Monitor, a virulent Van Buren paper in Ohio, says:

"As we have during this campaign, estimated our majority larger than formerly, these few times we have spoken of it, we must be faithful enough now to say appearances are stronger in favor of our opponents than they have been."

From the Danville (Va.) Reporter, Aug. 27.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION!!

A scene was enacted at Mr. Daniel Sullivan's Bell Tavern, on yesterday, without example in this peaceful and moral community. It is a signal evidence of the corruption of the times. It marks the introduction of that lawless, atrocious and murderous violence, which strikes at the life, the liberty and the property of the citizen.

On yesterday afternoon, Thomas A. Terry, the Junior Editor of this paper, universally known in this community as a man of high honor and integrity, and of irreproachable morals, passed through one of the rooms at the Tavern, where he saw two strangers sitting alone with Mr. Sullivan. Returning a moment after, he was approached by James M. Smith, who asked him—"Are you the Junior Editor of the Reporter?" To which, wholly unconscious of any hostile design, he replied—"Yes, I am, Sir." Upon the instant, James M. Smith struck him a violent blow on the head with a heavy cane, while Marcellus Bell, stood by with a pistol in each hand, proclaiming he would shoot the first man that attempted to approach or interfere. Mr. Terry was without arms of any kind—fleeing Mr. Terry prostrate and Smith standing over him, repeating his blows upon a disabled man, Mr. Sullivan sounded an alarm which brought other persons into the room. George Gilmer, Esq. was the person who first approached, and without even knowing the parties engaged, but seeing a gentleman down, and bleeding under the blows of his inhuman adversary, seized Smith around the arms and body, thus preventing his power to strike, in defiance of the two pistols which Bell held to his breast, swearing that he would shoot him if he touched. By this time, a number of other persons came in, and Mr. Terry leaving the floor covered with blood, which had flowed from several gashes on his head, was assisted to a room, and placed under the care of his medical friends.

Upon a hasty examination and dressing of the wounds, made with a view to his immediate comfort, they were unable to decide the extent of the injury inflicted, but strong hopes are entertained that his skull was not fractured, and consequently that he will speedily recover.

Some time elapsed before the civil authority, who were sent for, came in. The Town Sergeant, acting under the direction of a magistrate, directed that Smith and Bell should be taken into custody, and for that purpose summoned the by standers to take them. In attempting to do this, Smith made repeated attempts to shoot Dr. J. B. Campbell, who, however warded off the pistol, when George White, Esq. came up, and upon taking hold of Smith received a pistol ball, which was aimed at his heart, through his hand, waistcoat and coat. His life was saved by his presence of mind. Suddenly twisting his body round, the direction of the ball which must otherwise have been received in his body, glanced over its surface, leaving a trace behind it in the skin, and passing through his coat at the shoulder. The wadding, burning and smoking, was lodged in Mr. White's bosom. Every one present believed him fatally wounded. Campbell and White are brave men. Unarmed as they were, Bowie Knives, Pistols and Dirks were disregarded. Bell cocked a pistol and held it at Capt. Townes's breast also, swearing that he would shoot him (the Town Sergeant) if he laid hands on him. "Shoot and be damned," said Townes, as he seized him, "I know my duty and will do it at the hazard of my life." These scenes, as may naturally be expected, collected a large crowd of persons, and it is in our esteem a singularly creditable fact, that not a man was armed, even with a walking cane.

When the arrest was completed, and several magistrates collected, a Bowie-Knife, two Pistols and a Cowhide were taken from their concealments in Smith's clothes. Two Pistols and a Dirk from Bell. That the attack upon Mr. Terry was premeditated before they left Lynchburg, there can be no manner of doubt. They made business the pretext; but that they came here to murder Terry, (we use the term in its most felonious sense,) is manifest, from the unusual display of the implements of death upon their persons.

He seems to have called down murderous vengeance upon himself by an article which appeared in this paper some time since, commenting upon the repeated and long continued delinquencies of Extra-Billy Smith, the contractor upon the Stage line from the half way house, (Brown's,) to Lynchburg. The article alluded to was called out by Mr. Terry's sense of public duty. The failures of the mail, and the impositions practised upon the public for months in succession, by an Agent in the receipt of government pay, for the discharge of a public duty, had become flagrant and intolerable. The article in question was published some time back. William Smith, (Extra-Billy,) had selected his *forum*, and had *replied* through the Lynchburg Virginian.

James M. Smith is said to be a brother of Extra-Billy; Marcellus Bell is said to be a brother-in-law. The memory of the article which is the alleged ground of offence, had almost passed away. But whatever the provocation, for two strong athletic men armed cap-a-pie with the implements of death, to attack an unarmed and unsuspecting man, with a murderous weapon as Smith's cane was, will be esteemed base and cowardly by all men. Heaven has preserved the life of Thos. A. Terry, we trust for noble purposes. Born, educated, and raised in the land of freedom, he still lives to vindicate the Liberty of the Press, and the free constitution of his country. It is a proud distinction, at his early age, to be singled out as a mark for the assassin's dagger, and the stiletto of the minions of power.

The Editor of the Observer, to his honor be it spoken, hearing the circumstances attending these nefarious transactions, refused his professional services to Smith and Bell.

Such, we are informed, are the facts of the outrage.

Smith and Bell are committed to jail, "for assaulting and beating Thos. A. Terry, with intent to kill—also, for maiming him, and for unlawfully shooting George White, with intent in so doing to maim, disfigure, disable and kill—and for wilfully and maliciously shooting said White with intention to maim and disfigure, disable and kill. The justices were of opinion that both were principals, in both offences."

Melancholy Disaster.—The Ferry Boat which plies between the Navy Yard at N. York, and Brooklyn, was run down and immediately sunk by the Steam Boat Boston, on the 23d ult. Ten or twelve of the passengers of the Ferry Boat were picked up and taken on board the Boston. One was a female, whose husband and son were drowned. In addition to these, four other persons climbed up the bows of the Steam Boat. Six or seven persons were drowned and fourteen horses.—*Raleigh Standard.*

It is now twenty-one years since the battle of Waterloo gave peace to Europe—a longer term of peace than England has experienced for several centuries, probably since the Norman conquest. The longest peace before the present was of twenty years duration, in the reign of James I.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—Now that the great battle has been fought and won, and we rest to count our laurels prior to renewed efforts at the pending November election, it becomes us to use well the short breathing-time allowed us: turning from the fierce passages of war to the divine arts of peace.

A project scarcely less important to North Carolina, than the total rout and complete discomfiture of the "Spoils Party," is the completion of the great State Road from the Cape Fear to the rich and fertile vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba. Let us not be understood as insisting upon this work from the narrow and contracted view of benefit to Fayetteville alone; we are actuated by no such motive. True, in the prosperity and welfare of Fayetteville, we are deeply interested, and feel an anxious desire to make her in population and wealth, worthy of the gallant name she bears; but our state pride and State feeling is of a nature broader and more expanded, and we hesitate not the avowal, that if any scheme can satisfactorily be shown, promising more important results to the State at large, and more intimately connected with her advancement in wealth and influence, it shall have our hearty support.

A new era is dawning upon us. A large fund is to be placed in our possession. How shall that fund be invested to secure that chief end of government, the greatest good to the greater number? Equal justice to all?

The population of North Carolina is rapidly diminishing; many are now awaiting with anxiety, a decision upon this great question proposed; if continued paralysis attend this last effort, to take up their staffs and walk—to leave behind them their patrimonies, the birth-places of their children, the hallowed spots where repose the bones of their ancestry, and seek a home where nature has been kinder and rulers more just.

The Yadkin and Catawba Road is eminently a State Road, leading the products of our own soil to our own markets, and if pushed on intersecting the Wilmington road to Beaufort, will offer to the Planter of the West, his choice of markets, between that Port and its fine bar and noble harbour, and Wilmington, with the eminent advantages she offers in her cheap and ample supplies of articles of West India produce.

It will afford the cheapest and speediest outlet for the products of the Yadkin and Catawba valleys.

It will knit the West, the Cape Fear and the entire Eastern and North Eastern portion of North Carolina indissolubly together.

To the Stockholder of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and the country through which that road passes, its completion is of great importance; that portion of the Yadkin Road from Fayetteville to its intersection with the Wilmington Road, will carry upon it the entire travelling from Augusta and the far South, while the Western section will bring our Western brethren to avail themselves of the speedy facilities of travel Northward, and thus contribute to the profits of the Wilmington stockholder.

Assuming the following Counties as *directly* interested in this great Central State Road, and omitting those which, though indirectly are scarcely less concerned in its completion, it will be found that they contain more than one half of the entire federal population of the State, and contribute more than one half towards the support of government. Has this road then no claim upon the State for patronage?

We proceed with our list of Counties:

	Federal Population.	*Amount of Taxation.*
Cumberland	12,121	2,348
Montgomery	10,001	769
Moore	7,075	809
Cabarrus	7,906	706
Randolph	11,481	999
Davidson	12,881	997
Guilford	17,699	1,599
Stokes	20,458	1,231
Iredell	13,445	1,196
Rowan	18,210	1,690
Mecklenburg	17,914	1,940
Anson	13,183	1,084
Richmond	7,991	556
Burke	12,320	1,304
Wilkes	11,371	646
Rutherford	16,901	1,479
Sampson	10,098	920
Duplin	9,517	801
Onslow	6,555	647
Carteret	9,959	435
Jones	4,270	389
Wayne	9,338	1,018
Bladen	6,562	697
New Hanover	8,719	2,714
Lenoir	6,135	600
Greene	5,994	681
Edgecombe	12,005	1,984
Nash	7,007	906
Pitt	9,947	1,240
Johnston	9,488	983
Halifax	12,023	2,177
Northampton	10,494	1,939
Brunswick	5,273	589
	354,071	$44,189

The entire Federal Population of the State is 640,821, and the aggregate of revenue received from 65 Counties is $71,700.

Thus it will be seen that the 33 Counties to whom this work is of primary importance, actually pay two-thirds of the entire revenue. Can a more just distribution of the surplus fund be made than the expenditure of a portion of it upon this State Road, called for as it will be by the three hundred and fifty thousand freemen to whom it is of so much importance. Such are a few of its claims to legislative patronage.—*Fay. Observer.*

New Cotton in Cherau.—We notice in the Cherau Gazette, of the 30th ultimo, that a bale of new Cotton was sold in that market on the 27th, and brought 20 cents. It was from the plantation of Mrs. Harrington.

Great and Destructive Flood in Tennessee and Loss of Life.—The Nashville Republican of the 15th inst. states, that on Monday (August 6) preceding, a tremendous and unparalleled torrent of rain had fallen in Dickson county, sweeping down the hills in such force as to carry away stock of all kind, fences, dwelling houses, iron works, &c. Two families on Yellow Creek are said to have perished, with the exception of a negro, who saved himself by ascending a tree. Nearly every forge and furnace in the county are destroyed. The valleys were literally filled with the torrents, and Cumberland river below that station rose suddenly 25 feet in two hours.

New York August 1.

Rather too much of a Joke.—An industrious young man named Amos Chase, who lodges in West street, and keeps a hardware stand in another part of the city, was yesterday afternoon attending to his business, when a man named Isaac Vosburgh came up to him and offered him a great bargain of a coat, which was nearly new. Chase took the coat and examined it, and, on doing so, was not a little astonished to find that it was his own identical coat, which he had, a few hours before, left in his lodgings. He immediately asked Vosburgh where he got it; and the latter, not liking to answer important questions, refused telling any thing about it, or holding any farther parley about the matter; and was about taken the coat away, when Chase seized hold of him by the breast, and, in the act of doing so, perceived that Vosburgh had also one of his (Chase's) shirts on him. He then brought him to the Police office, where it turned out that Vosburgh had stolen the articles in Chase's absence, and, not knowing that he was the owner, offered to sell him his own clothes. Vosburgh was committed.

From the New York Star.

Apprentices.—*The Mechanic Arts.*—If we would desire to counteract the pernicious influence of Trades Union and Radicals from abroad, we must teach our Sons the Mechanic Arts, and bind more of them as apprentices to substantial and profitable employments than we are now in the habit of doing. We are all wrong in underrating the value of mechanical occupations—we are all wrong in making all our Sons Doctors, Lawyers, Divines, and Merchants.—Some branches of the family should be mechanics; and if when they are out of their time, we can give them some money to commence business with, we at once set them on the road to independence—to solid independence, weight, and influence. Employment—labor, healthy, refreshing, *constant* labor, is the grand secret to keep boys correct and moral, to keep them out of vice in every shape, to make good sons and good citizens of them. There are many poor widows with boys from ten to thirteen years of age, who are not probably aware that if they are good and industrious can earn about one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and have steady employment. This is much more profitable in every respect, than running about the streets after soldiers or fire engines. We have often wondered that so few sons of gentlemen of fortune offer as apprentices to some mechanical pursuit, for example to the printing—a business which is light and agreeable, and combines so many advantages.—It may be asked what are the benefits of this branch of the Mechanic Arts. The sons of persons in easy circumstances who can board and lodge them without cost until they are out of their time—who will superintend their comforts and morals, and feel, as they ought to feel, an interest in their advancement, may realize the following advantages:—

1st. They learn a business which ranks high in the cultivation of the human mind—a business by which they at once become familiar with the moral and political condition of the country—the advancement of the mechanic arts—the progress of internal improvements—a business which made Dr. Franklin the great man he is by the whole world allowed to have been.

2d. The Printing business includes a knowledge of proof reading—some acquaintance with the art of paper making—and in a newspaper office where a boy is intelligent, quick, ambitious to excel, he becomes familiar with editorial pursuits—and when out of his time becomes proprietor or part proprietor of a city or country paper, and if prudent, temperate and industrious, may become a conspicuous politician, and fill any of the high offices of the country, as we see at present in beholding Printers Senators in Congress and members of the House of Representatives. So much for our own profession, but there are many noble mechanical pursuits, which should be cultivated by young men of good family and education.

The Builder, which includes the beautiful science of architecture. The Ship Builder, a first rate and most respectable calling. Workers in gold, silver, copper and other metals. Cabinet making. In short we could name fifty occupations—more valuable—more enduring—more healthy—more positively independent, than the range of professional callings and the sickly, poverty stricken labor of the midnight lamp.

By this course we shall bring into the line of mechanics an intelligent well educated, highly respectable class of American citizens, free from radicalism, combination, unjust extortions or disreputable associations.

Charlotte:

Friday, September 9, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket;

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

Whig Electoral Ticket!

1st District,	ALFRED WEST,	of Rutherford.
2d	" Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL,	of Wilkes.
3d	" WM. J. ALEXANDER,	of Mecklenburg.
4th	" JOHN GILL,	of Rowan.
5th	" JOHN L. LEIGH,	of Rockingham.
6th	" JOHN M. MOREHEAD,	of Guilford.
7th	" Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER,	Cumberland.
8th	" Dr. JAMES S. BURTH,	of Orange.
9th	" CHARLES MANLY,	of Wake.
10th	" Dr. WILLIS PERRY,	of Franklin.
11th	" WM. W. CHERRY,	of Bertie.
12th	" JOHN L. BAILEY,	of Pasquotank.
13th	" Gen. J. G. K. WILLIAMS,	of Beaufort.
14th	" BLOUNT COLEMAN,	of Lenoir.
15th	" JEREMIAH PEARSALL,	of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

☞ *Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.*—We have inserted an article in to-day's paper, under the above head. Our object in laying it before our readers is not so much to forward the pretensions of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, as "to repel the efforts of the administration papers to tarnish his reputation and conceal or deny the extent and value of his services. We appeal, therefore, to a simple sense of honest desert, to a plain American appreciation of soldierly capacity and meritorious civic duty, faithfully executed, in soliciting the attention of our readers to this article," which will be found on the first page.

☞ *Superior Court.*—The Superior Court for this County commenced its session in this town on the 29th ultimo. His Honor Judge Dick presiding. There was no business of importance transacted on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday, Charles Joullain was tried and found guilty of Grand Larceny, and on condition of his leaving the State before the next Court, the penalty was remitted, on paying costs. On Thursday, William Rainer was arraigned and tried for the murder of William Stilwell, on the day of the election, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of October next. We were not present at the trial, but the circumstances of the case, as far as we could learn were these: that on the day of the election, where Stilwell and others had met to vote, a son of his about 17 or 18 years of age and his son-in-law were quarreling—Stilwell went up to take his son away, when Rainer, who was intoxicated, interfered and tried to prevent it—Stilwell, succeeded in keeping them from fighting at this time; after they had been separated for sometime they met and commenced fighting—Stilwell went up to part them, and in attempting to do so, Rainer interfered a second time and along him some distance from them—as soon as he recovered he approached again for the same purpose, as was supposed, when Rainer struck him several times about the head and kicked him, which caused his death. No evidence was brought forward to prove that Stilwell had given the least provocation for the assault. Rainer is represented as being a peaceable person when sober, but when intoxicated very quarrelsome. From his whole conduct during the trial, (which Judge Dick noticed, in pronouncing sentence,) and while the Jury was making up their verdict, evinced a hardness of heart unusual in our experience and showing a want of feeling and a disregard of consequences. This is another warning to intemperate persons.

There was a circumstance occurred during this trial, which we should not notice, but for its being unusual in this community, and to awaken in the minds of all good citizens the danger of such a course, and a disposition to discountenance it in future. In empannelling the jury an attempt was made, and successfully too, to exclude every White man from it, by one of the prisoner's counsel, and some of our most respectable citizens were rejected for their political opinions only. We say the prisoner's counsel, because the prisoner was unacquainted with a number of those who were rejected. There were also Van men Buren rejected, but this does not alter the case. The *learned* counsel was observed by more than one person in his trick, and notwithstanding his attempt to *pack* a jury he supposed he could influence, a verdict, and we believe a righteous one, has been rendered against his client. Our country is in a bad state of feeling when her citizens are to be excluded from the jury box for an honest differences of opinion. For the prosecution N. W. Alexander, assisted by F. L. Smith, Esq., for the prisoner D. F. Caldwell and J. M. Hutchison, Esqs.

☞ *The Travelling Cabinet.*—During the Administration of J. Q. Adams,—when every thing went wrong, and whose administration was to be put down "if it was as pure as the angels in Heaven,"—his Cabinet was dubbed with the title which heads this article. The Albany Argus, a whole-hog Jackson paper of August, 1828, contains the following precious morceau: is it not applicable at this time.

"Summer elections are taking place, and autumn elections are near at hand in several States of the Union. The effect is, that we see the members of the United States Cabinet scattered up and down, here and there, in this State and that, from the President down to most of the secretaries, subsecretaries, and under clerks, for the ostensible purpose of visiting friends. * * * *

"To be serious. Is not this travelling system, adopted by our Cabinet, a disgrace to the good sense of the American people? When was it practised before? Did Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison practise it? No. Washington's Cabinet did not dream of so mean a method of continuing itself. Jefferson expressly forbid his Cabinet from resorting to such means, or means like jugglers or penny showmen. And in Madison's and Monroe's days, the commendable precedent of Jefferson was adhered to. The people, we dare say, will correct this, among the other thousand dangerous examples and policies adopted by the Cabinet, in the course of a month or two more, or by their votes in November next."

Comment is unnecessary. It has never been the course of the present administration to practise what they preached before getting into power. We would ask if the commendable *precedent* of Jefferson is adhered to? Where now is the President and his Cabinet? scattered to the four winds and for object?

Gubernatorial Election.

We have received full returns from all the counties in the State, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers the final result. It will be seen that Gen. Dudley is elected by **3,140** majority. We also publish our table showing the state of parties in the next Legislature.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Legislature. Whig.	Van Buren.	Governor. Dudley.	Speight.
Anson,	2	"	1017	274
Ashe,	"	1	383	438
Buncombe,*	3	"	1194	533
Burke,	3	"	1957	516
Bertie,	"	3	336	429
Bladen,	1	"	000	maj. 97
Brunswick,	1	"	353	123
Beaufort,*	3	"	735	296
Cabarrus,	2	"	643	227
Columbus,*	2	"	210	185
Carteret,	"	1	maj. 111	000
Caswell,	"	3	116	1067
Craven,	"	3	267	669
Chatham,	3	1	maj. 939	626
Cumberland,	"	3	500	800
Chowan,	1	"	maj. 145	000
Camden,	1	"	400	12
Currituck,*	"	2	000	maj. 150
Duplin,	"	3	000	maj. 250
Davidson,	3	"	1218	68
Edgecombe,	"	3	75	1179
Franklin,	"	3	308	564
Granville,	4	"	977	391
Guilford,	3	1	1145	475
Gates,*	"	2	000	maj. 200
Greene	"	1	000	maj. 150
Hyde,	1	"	maj. 300	000
Halifax,	4	"	maj. 100	000
Hertford,	2	"	376	264
Haywood,	"	1	000	maj. 200
Iredell,	4	"	1383	226
Johnston,	"	3	364	672
Jones,*	2	"	229	120
Lincoln,	"	5	635	1674
Lenoir,*	"	2	193	369
Macon,	"	1	275	450
Moore,	"	1	342	505
Montgomery,*	3	"	maj. 782†	000
Mecklenburg,	"	4	869	1095
Martin	"	2	000	maj. 260
New Hanover,	"	3	224	706
Nash,	"	2	102	679
Northampton,	3	"	592	241
Onslow,	"	2	000	maj. 266
Orange,	4	1	1237	1139
Person,	1	2	230	498
Pasquotank,*	2	"	490	260
Pitt,	1	2	483	511
Perquimons,	1	"	maj. 430	000
Rowan,	4	"	1642	117
Rockingham,	"	3	300	855
Randolph,	3	"	1009	112
Robeson,	"	3	498	507
Richmond,*	3	"	616	63
Rutherford,	4	"	1478	488
Sampson,	"	3	419	666
Surry,	"	4	887	1085
Stokes,	3	1	828	802
Tyrrell,	1	"	400	25
Washington,*	2	"	377	34
Warren,	"	3	92	673
Wayne,	"	3	180	716
Wilkes,*	3	"	maj. 800	000
Wake,	1	3	864	891
Yancy,*	"	2	110	536
	85	85	32,098	26,958
			26,958	

Majority 5,140

*Senator of the District included.

† The Fayetteville Observer states, that the inspector of Precinct No. 8, in Montgomery county, who was a Van Buren man, refused to make a return because Dudley had a majority. The poll as ascertained was for Dudley 375, Speight 93; but add the suppressed precinct, and it would be Dudley about 1050, and Speight less than 100. We hope if there is any penalty for such an outrage on the rights of the People, it will be enforced.

☞ *Cholera in Charleston.*—The Board of Health of Charleston, has given notice to the Citizens that the Cholera has made its appearance in that city. On the 30th ult. in the weekly report, they give the deaths of seven blacks, by that disease. On the 31st, the Board reported that eleven cases had come to the knowledge of the Special Committee, appointed by the Board, since Tuesday last, 1 o'clock, two of which have proved fatal. The disease so far has been confined to the blacks, and a few whites of intemperate habits.—The Board promise to report daily all cases that come to their knowledge, and call on the citizens not to be alarmed, by the numerous reports, daily put in circulation, but to place implicit reliance on their daily reports, and keep their premises clean and well purified by a liberal use of Lime and Chloride of Lime.

Mr. Madison's Political Legacy.—The following is the title of the work left by Mr. Madison to be published, from which its contents may be ascertained:

"Debates in the Congress of the Confederation in the years 1782, '3, and '4, by James Madison, then a Member, with Letters and extracts of Letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress; to which are prefixed the Debates, in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence, and on a few of the Articles of the Confederation, preserved by Th. Jefferson; and, also, Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, by James Madison, a Member."

Horrible Murder.—One of the most shocking murders, which it has ever been our lot to record, was perpetrated in this City on Monday last. James Terry, a Shoemaker by trade, formerly of very industrious and sober habits, but for some time back subject to fits of excessive intoxication, murdered his wife at mid-day, in a most brutal manner. She was sitting in a room with an infant in her arms, in the presence of her husband, sister and niece, when the former suddenly rose up, seized the corner post of a bedstead and gave her a most violent blow. She made an effort to fly, but he pursued and, repeating his blows, finished his bloody work. He then attempted to overtake the other females, who immediately fled on witnessing his murderous designs, but fortunately they eluded his grasp, or we might have to add to the number of his victims. Terry was arrested on the spot, and is now in jail to answer the charge. Three children are left to feel the loss of both their natural protectors, at the same moment, though they are too young, to experience the extent of their affliction in all its horrors.

At the time of the murder, Terry was not in liquor, but was most probably suffering from a derangement of mind caused by the excessive use of it. He had been in a protracted frolic, but for two days had drank nothing, and is said to have been laboring under what the Physicians call *delirium tremens.*—*Raleigh Register.*

Murderer Arrested.—About twelve months since, John Whitaker was killed in this City by Merrill and Levi Miller. The former was arrested, tried, convicted, and is now under sentence of death in the Jail of this City—the latter made his escape. A month or two since, the Executive of the State issued a Proclamation, offering a reward for his apprehension. On Tuesday last, Constable Murray received an intimation that he was concealed in the house of a female relative in the suburbs of the City. He immediately repaired, with his assistants, to the house, rushed up stairs, discovered the object of his search, and secured him before he could make any resistance, had he intended it. He is now in the same dungeon with his father, and will probably be tried at the next Court!—*ib.*

Major Gates.—We understand that the President has, at the request of Major Gates, ordered a court martial to re-examine and pronounce on the circumstances of the affair at Fort Barnwell. A material fact, which has made a strong impression against Major Gates, although not relied on by the court of enquiry, is rendered more than doubtful by an examination of the written testimony. The groaning which was supposed to proceed from the men who were shot outside the fort, and which excited a strong disposition for a sortie, there is much likelihood was a stratagem of the Indians to draw out a portion of the garrison. We are assured, also, that Major Gates went out alone and approached within sixty yards of the men, and saw that they were scalped, and to all appearances lifeless.—*Globe.*

A correspondent informs us that the Jail at Halifax was burnt down on the morning of the 24th ultimo. It was set on fire by the prisoners; all of whom (5 in number,) it was thought had perished in the flames; but two of the prisoners, a negro man and white woman, were subsequently taken, who state that they first burnt holes through the doors, and all made their escape, except Bozman, a deranged man, who refused to go, and was consumed with the building.—*Raleigh Star.*

PATRIOTISM TRIUMPHANT!

——"*Quod optanti divum promittere nemo*
Ausurat, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro."

Thank Heaven we can at last say,—and we say it with the profoundest gratitude to Providence, that

HONEST NORTH CAROLINA IS FREE: free from Jacksonism, free from Van Burenism, free from Dick Johnsonism, and free from the domination of those whose only patriotism appears to be slavish subserviency to those who distribute the loaves and fishes!

We are literally and truly astonished at the success of the Constitutional party:—it has exceeded the expectation of even the most sanguine. But a year ago, the State was as completely in the hands of some dozen or two of brawling demagogues, as Constantinople is in those of the Turks; and no one believed that the honest yeomanry and working men of the country had even felt indignant at the arrogant dictation which had periodically issued from the petty auxiliary cabals that echoed the wishes of those who paid them. Time, however, has shown, that that orderly and powerful class of our citizens deeply felt the insult, and the danger of longer submission; and most nobly have they pronounced their indignation at the polls.—*Newbern Spectator.*

From the N. C. Standard.

We learn that our friends calculate on General Newland's election by about 500 majority. The Counties of Burke, Yancy, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon will all give him a majority, whilst at Rutherford his vote will be much stronger than at the last election.

Comment.—Graham's majority in Buncombe 366, Macon 100, Burke 372, Rutherford 1007! Total Majorities 1845. Newland's majority in Haywood 116, Yancy 115. Total majorities 231. Graham's Majority 1614!

The good effects of the Whigs' triumph are already felt in our community. During "the reign of terror," if a Van Burenite triumphed over a Whig, even for a constableship, the ecstacies of "the party" were so vociferously expressed that the latter celebrations of the Eleusinian mysteries were quietness in comparison. Now, women and children are permitted to sleep as quietly at night as if no great moral revolution had taken place.—*Newbern Spec.*

MOBILE, AUGUST 20.

A Ship Struck by Lightning.—The ship Harbinger, Capt. Pratt, which sailed from this port for New York, on Wednesday, was struck by lightning in the Bay, near Mobile Point. The electric fluid descended the mainmast into the interior of the ship and set the cargo, principally cotton, on fire. A good many passengers were on board, but fortunately no one was injured. The ship was towed part way up town on Thursday by the steam-boat Mobile, and yesterday afternoon she came up to the wharf under the tow of the steam boat Sun. As soon as she struck the wharf, the hatches were knocked away and three engines played in upon the cotton and fire in double quick time. In about three hours the ship was nearly filled with water and the fire extinguished, when the cotton was taken out with great despatch until the cargo was all upon the wharf. Nothing could exceed the promptness, energy and despatch of the firemen upon this occasion. Their conduct is worthy of all praise. The ship is but little injured. The lightning shivered to atoms the main-top gallant mast and the fire burst up a portion of the deck, and the firemen cut up other portions of it. But we believe this was all the damage she sustained.

Dont be astonished when you see

THE

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

FOR SALE.

I AM now determined to sell my possessions in Charlotte before the 1st of December next, (if I can;) and I am further determined to give the best bargain ever given in property of the same value. The stand is sufficiently known, and I think it unnecessary to speak of the patronage as it also is well known. Every thing is in good repair. Information for particulars given promptly, if requested. I will give a first rate trade in the fullest sense of the word, viz: in price, terms, &c. Try me if you are not satisfied about it, but you must be in good earnest when you either write or talk to me up in the subject—*Jokes* will be inadmissable. Should I fail in selling, depend upon it I will do my best to get all the custom I can—(and charge every body too.)

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, September, 1836. tf13

***The Watchman, Raleigh Register and Standard will give the above 4 insertions and forward their accounts.

Valuable TOWN Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th instant, his Dwelling House and Lot, situated three doors south of the Jail, on Main-street, on which is all the necessary out buildings, suitable for a family. On the lot is a good spring. Also a large building suitable for a Shop of most any description of business, particularly for Cabinet or Carriage Making.

—ALSO—

On the same day, will be sold his
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
One Milch Cow and Calf,
One Horse and a small wagon.

—ALSO—

His Turning Lathe and Shop Tools, the most of which are very valuable.

—ALSO—

A quantity of seasoned Lumber, consisting of *Pine, Poplar, Maple,* and *Walnut,* with a lot of the best *Mahogany* that could be procured in N. York, and well assorted.

—ALSO—

A quantity of new Furniture, consisting of
Secretaries, Bookcases, Bureaus,
Bedsteads, Sofas, Tables, Chairs,
and numerous other articles, among which is a very fine set of *Mahogany Dining Tables.*

Considering the situation of the House, together with the desirableness of the stand for business, he is warranted in saying that those who wish to make good purchases, had better call either before (for if an opportunity offers he will sell at private sale,) or on the day of sale, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1836. tf12

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately. G. H. N.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday night last, was supposed to be taken from my stable in Charlotte, a gray *MARE,* near five feet high, and about eight years old, pretty good looking, and in good working order, newly shod before (and if I recollect right) barefooted or nearly so behind. Any person giving me information of the said beast, so that I can get her again, shall be compensated for their trouble.

THOMAS F. LIGON.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1836. 4t13

DIED,

At Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the evening of Friday the 26th ult. very suddenly, Col. ALFRED E. HANKER, senior Editor of the Greensborough Patriot. He left home on the Monday morning previous, apparently in his usual health and spirits, but was taken violently ill on Thursday morning, of a bilious chollic, and paid the debt of nature the next evening.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale on a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Dwelling House of Moses Alexander, on Monday the 17th day of October next, a valuable plantation formerly owned by Edmund Stitt now dec'd., lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, Jas. C. Davis and others, for benefit of partition among his heirs.

—ALSO—

By the same authority, of the late Dwelling of Darling Belk, sen., dec'd., I will sell four tracts of land, owned formerly by said Darling Belk, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, viz: One tract known as the Silver-run tract, adjoining the lands of Gen. McCain, the big survey, George Howie and others. One called the lower tract, adjoining the lands of James Belk, David Carpenter, and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, one other tract, adjoining the lands of James Belk, Jesse Milton and Nancy Montgomery. Also, the home tract, on which said Darling Belk resided at the time of his death, containing about 600 acres. Sold also for benefit of partition.

—ALSO—

By the same authority, on Thursday the 20th of October, I will sell on the premises, a tract of land formerly owned by Henry Massey, now dec'd., lying on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 1200 acres, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law of said H. Massey.

All the foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

Further particulars made known on the days of sale.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
Sept. 8, 1836. Price of ads, $6

Land for Sale on 12 months CREDIT.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday the 29th instant, the valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Pharr now dec'd, lying on the waters of Clarkes Creek, adjoining the lands of Walter S. Pharr, Caleb Irwin, Wm. M. Stinson, Mary Christenburg, Gabriel Ferrel and others, containing about 292 acres. On the premises are a good two story dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. The same will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the date; the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
Sept. 3, 1836. Price of ads, $3

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON.* Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him. GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, while attending the Superior Court, on Thursday night last, a bay *HORSE,* with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, 6 years old last spring—four of his colt's teeth he has never shed, and he has on the root of his tail a kernel about half the size of a hen's egg; with both hind feet white, the right hind leg about half white, and a blaze in his face, with saddle, bridle, and halter.—Any person taken up said horse and thief, or the horse alone will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received if left at Capt. James R. Neely's tavern in Charlotte.

MATHEW WALLACE. (R. B.)

Sept. 6, 1836. 3w*

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber at John Yandle's in Tuckahoe, on the night of the 26th ultimo, (Friday) a small sorrel *MARE,* the property of Jas. W. Plummer, with a blaze face and hip shot. Any person who will give information or deliver her to me at the Alexander Mine, or to Mr. George Cross, Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SALATHIEL HARRIS.

Sept. 8, 1836. 10tf

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 28, 1836. B. F. BOYD.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John McCord, dec'd., are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN D. SMITH, Admr.

August 25, 1836. 3w

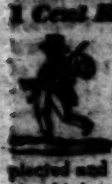
Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Chatham, on the 20th inst., a sorrel STALLION, about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail, with a short foretop, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

3w2 JOHN STEVENSON.

Providence Settlement, Aug 31, 1836.

I Cant Reward and no thanks.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th day of May last, an indented apprentice to the Tailor's Trade, by the name of John M'Raney, about 18 years of age, light complected and light-fingered, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and had on brown homespun coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harbouring, employing, (or trusting said boy on my account,) as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

J. N. LEE.

Aug. 31, 1836. 3t1

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand payable to the subscriber, for twenty-two dollars, on Winslett Prunell, of Montgomery county, as it was fraudulently taken from me.

RADAR JINKINS.

August 26, 1836.

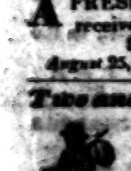
Rifle Guns.

A FRESH supply of Gardner's Guns just received and for Sale by

SMITH, WILLIAMS & BOYD.

August 25, 1836.

Two and a half cents Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, a bound apprentice boy by the name of James Shaw, about 18 years of age. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring and employing said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to enforce the same on such offenders.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

August 23, 1836.

Who will go to TEXAS?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincolnton, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Maj. GENL. HUNT, an agent in the Western Counties of North Carolina to receive and enroll volunteer emigrants to TEXAS, and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of TEXAS.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Brig. Gen. of the Texian Army.

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit, Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles, Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

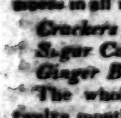
Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 05tf

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD

July 6, 1836. 30tf

BEEF! BEEF!!

Competition is the life of Trade.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c.

ISAAC CAMPBELL.

July 11, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the American Magazine.]

THE TWO RAIDERS.

One came with light and laughing air,
And cheeks with opening blossom;
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,
And glittered on her bosom;
And pearls and costly bracelets dealt
Her round white arms and lovely neck,
Like summer sky with stars beset,
The jewell'd robe around her,
And dazzling like the noon-tide light,
The radiant zone that bound her;
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came o'er her mild form,
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet there no grief or sorrow was traced,
But that deep holy feeling
Which ensures the heart should ever stray
From the pure feet of him away;
Around her blew the snow drop like
The glossy tresses cluster;
No pearl nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre;
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride.
To-morrow, poor, of life itself derided.
To-day, lays plans of many years to come.
To-morrow sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To-morrow, in a coffin is confined.
To-day he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow, leaves his title for a grave.
To-day, his countenance visage we extol,
To-morrow, loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, 'too late to be forgiven.'
To-day, he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

From the New York Transcript.

ECCENTRICITIES OF A MADMAN.

Mr. ———, a lawyer in Vermont, doing good business, at once became insane, and took it into his head to abandon the practice of law, and engage in basket making. He was at first a very awkward hand at this new employment, but by dint of perseverance, he soon became very skilful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of chair bottoming.

The material used in this occupation is bark, which he stripped from the trees in early summer, when it peels most easily. Having come home one day, covered from head to foot with mud, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly bedaubed. He answered, that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about 40 feet long.

"Do you remark this?" said he triumphantly.

"Yes, but how does that account for your being so muddy? It isn't usual to find mud on the top of a tree."

"No, but you may sometimes find it at the bottom, though I'll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it would come to an end and then break off, and run itself out after a while. But it hung on like a suit in chancery—and I stript, until it run up forty feet as broad and strong as ever. Thinks I to myself, there's no use in pursuing the thing any further, and so I'll enter a *nolle prosequi*. But not to lose the benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at least to save cost—but, pshaw! I forget—I'm not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the subject to see how I could secure the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate, thought I, there's more than one way to skin a cat, as a butcher would say. If I cannot break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the strip, and placing my feet against the trunk of the tree, run up hand over hand. By this method of climbing, you will perceive my back must have been downward, and nearly in a horizontal position—my feet braced against the tree, and my head standing from it, in an angle of nearly ninety degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out. If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me. However, says I, its neck or nothing. I'll try the experiment at any rate—so I gripped powerfully, with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an estate.

"And what do you think was the result?"

"Why you came flat upon your back, of course."

"Right, gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client laid flatter on his back than I—and never was one so completely bedaubed with filth and mud. But thanks to the yielding nature of the soil! I saved my bones, and only brought away the mischief on my coat. I gained my cause, too—which is more than I can say of all my undertakings."

The company laughed heartily at the ex-lawyer's account of his exploit—while the latter, hanging up his coat in the sun, said that the mud was like the old woman's grease, would rub off when it was dry.

He continued a while longer, to follow his occupation of chair bottoming, when suddenly becoming sane again, he resumed the practice of the law, and has ever since, preferred laying his opponents on their backs in a legal way, to being laid on his own in so ludicrous a manner as that above related.

The Guillotine.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, thus describes the instrument with which Fieschi and his accomplices were beheaded a short time ago in Paris.

"Conceive a scaffold some 16 or 20 feet square, and six or eight in elevation. Between the centre and on one side of it stands a frame much like that of the ordinary door, only not so wide. The two upright posts of this frame are grooved on the inside, and in these grooves are set the axe, as it is called, which is rather and immense cleaver, not placed exactly horizontal, but making an angle with the horizon. By means of pullies and cords this axe is drawn up to the top of the frame. The convict is stationed in front of it, with his face towards the horrible machine. A plank or board stands up before, him which reaches nearly to the lower part of the neck. To that board he is quickly lashed by the executioner. In an instant the plank, moved by machinery, tilts over bringing the convict down into a horizontal position, with his breast, or rather his belly, resting on it, and his head between the two upright posts of the machine.

In another instant the axe descends upon the back of his neck, with a noise which would lead you to believe that it does not weigh less than 60 pounds. Of course the head is severed in the twinkling of an eye! The executioner picks it up and throws it into a basket, and along with it places the body. This is the famous *guillotine*, an instrument of death which certainly shows some advance in civilization, for it makes death as easy as a violent one is likely ever to be. This famous instrument, it is said, was invented by a French physician, about the commencement of the first revolution. It is further said, with what truth I know not, that the inventor of it lost his own life in the revolutionary fury, by the instrument of his own invention."

Effects produced on the Scotch by their Popular Songs.—No man who has lived among the Peasantry of Scotland will deny the effects produced on them by their popular songs. During the expedition to Buenos Ayres, a Highland soldier, while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, having formed an attachment to a woman of the country, and charmed by the easy life which the tropical fertility of the soil enabled the inhabitants to lead, had resolved to remain and settle in South America. When he imparted this resolution to his comrade, the latter did not argue with him; but leading him to his tent, he placed him by his side, and sung to him "Lochaber no more." The spell was on him. The tears came into his eyes, and wrapping his plaid around him, he murmured, "Lochaber nae mair!—I maun gang back—No!" The songs of his childhood were ringing in his ears, and he left that land of ease and plenty for the naked rocks and sterile valley of Badenoch, where, at the close of a life of toil and hardship, he might lay his head in his mother's grave.—[*Monthly Repository.*

THE PRINTER—*An Extract.*—Perhaps it may not be amiss, to remember the printer in the discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body, his money scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, &c. must be punctually paid for. You Mr. and a thousand others that I could name, have taken his paper, and your wives and your children, and your neighbors have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it. If you miss one paper you think very hard of the post for it; you would rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with the paper?—Have you contributed your mite to pay him for his ink, his press, his type, his hand work, and his head work? If you have not, go pay him off and sin no more.

Anecdote of Erasmus.—It is related of this celebrated character, that having crossed the river to visit a certain Abbot, they conversed on the doctrine of Transubstantiation; when the latter made use of the following expression, respecting the eating of the *real flesh* of the Saviour in the Eucharist: Believe that you eat it, and you do eat it.

Upon taking leave, Erasmus borrowed a horse of the Abbot, to convey him to the sea-shore; but instead of returning the animal, he took him on board the vessel, and sent to his owner the following doggerel:

About the Saviour's flesh, you know,
You wrote not very long ago,
"You eat, if you believe you do."
Now I write back without remorse:
Believe that I've returned your horse;
You'll find he is returned of course.

More absence of mind.—An Eastern paper states that a person was found lying on the pavement recently, who, upon examination, it was ascertained, had, after washing himself, emptied the wash-basin in his bed, *and threw himself out of the window!*

An Awful Pause.—After the clergyman had united a happy pair not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth's exclaiming, "Don't be so unspeakably happy!"—*N. Y. Mirror.*

New Stock.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very Large and General Assortment of

GOODS;

comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for CASH, or on CREDIT, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves.

Cash will be given for Cotton and liberal prices paid.

Now on Hand and for Sale,

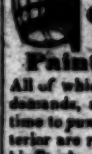
40,000 LBS. Superior Bacon, all Sides,
1,000 pieces heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 Hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 Casks Thomaston Lime,
10 Bls. Linseed Oil,
100 Kegs White Lead, No 1,
22 Coils Rope,
55 Kegs Nails, assorted,
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
3 Tierces Rice,
40 Boxes Window Glass,
2 Bls. Spts. Turpentine,
1 Bbl. Putty.

AUGUSTUS F. LACOSTE.

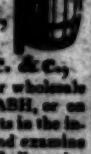
Chevron, July 22, 1836. 1f10

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of



GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

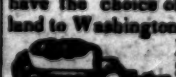
Brick Row, fast Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

Reference: E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.



Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 6
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to contribute to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received; bands of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOB. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

June 17, 1836. 97tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.